

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	per case, per cwt.	1 doz. qts. 2 doz. pds.
ST. ESTEPHE	... 8 750	8 850
ST. JULIEN	... 9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	... 12.00	13.00
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D'ARMAILHACQ	... 22.00	24.00
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CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
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OUR CLARETS, INCLUDING THE LOWEST PRICED, ARE OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, AND GUARANTEED TO BE THE GENUINE PRODUCT OF THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

CLARETS FROM THE CELEBRATED CHATEAUX ABOVE MENTIONED ARE TOO WELL KNOWN TO CONNOISSEURS TO NEED COMMENT, AND WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM AS MATURE AND IN FINE CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1907.

THE Hon. Mr. KESWICK, when addressing the Legislative Council on the subject of the Ordinance limiting punishment by stocks, made the mistaken suggestion that a local morning paper was "controlled" by Chinese and the imputation was allowed to lie when there is certainly no occasion for it. The Daily Press, speaking for ourselves, is certainly not "controlled" by Chinese or by anything other than a consistent desire to tell the truth and shame the Devil, and if we thought the stocks a barbarous method of punishing offenders we would most certainly say so. As it happens, our views on the matter are like those held by the Hon. Mr. KESWICK's going, if anything, considerably further. But we also sympathise strongly with the respectable Chinese view, and are not in the least shocked by the Hon. Dr. HO KAI's suggestion that the imposition of this form of punishment should be made more universal. The shibboleth of the prestige of the race commits us to more than an expensive post-office at Tientsin. It commits us to a good deal of legislative humbug and injustice. Still, life is not a matter of rhetoric, of logic, all the time, and the Chinese who oppose this mode of punishment on the score of its unfair discrimination are like the young gentlemen in

KIPLING'S "Stalky & Co." They have to be shown the uses of a little flagrant injustice; to understand that a machiavellian latitude is imperative in most cases. We certainly would not let the prestige of the race prevent us from putting some white benchcombers in the stocks. Hongkong would have been a cleaner place if that had been possible in the past. Shanghai is a slave to the idea of racial prestige, giving it, that is to say, exaggerated importance. The northern port was recently scandalised because a Russian drunkard was ignored by his Consul and allowed to face the ignominy of trial at the Mixed Court. There Chinese might gaze upon a gaunt white man, actually in the dock and charged with insobriety. What a blow to the prestige of the pallid epidermis! But

it seems to us that as the man had been rolling about the public street before he was arrested and charged, that prestige was already sufficiently chipped and dulged to stand one more dent. If anything, the prestige must have gained a little by the public demonstration that the white man's justice is even-handed. In Hongkong it appears that some Chinese have doubts of its even-handedness. The Hon. Dr. HO KAI tells us that a great deal of the opposition to this mode of punishment (the stocks) is due to the fact that the Chinese have noticed all white offenders are exempt therefrom. Their suspicion is pardonable;

we have no excuse to offer; we regret that our only argument in favour of the policy is one of expediency. It would be hypocritical to claim that it is fair, or just. But that most excellent Head-master of KIPLING's old school was wise enough to know that there are occasions when flagrant injustice is necessary and not immoral. The parallel appeals to us as being worth insisting upon. The Chinese law breaker, even in a British Colony, does not wear the *toga virilis*. He is on a par with the schoolboy, for whom long experience has shown that the whipping block and the birch are best. There be continentalists who deplore the brutality of corporal punishment, and their inexperienced cackle in the newspapers has unfortunately been taken far too seriously from time to time. For such we know an infallible cure. Put them in charge of a form of healthy boys, or in authority over a gang of guileless Celestials, and we prophecy an instant and amazing conversion to commonsense and the rod. But in Hongkong and Shanghai this is quite well understood. It is only the griffins who lisp these sentimental objections, and they soon grow out of it. There is no need to labour the point that pedagogic methods are needed, in the interest of law and order. Shanghai's experience is not unique. As it happens, the Hon. Mr. KESWICK was as much at sea with regard to the object of the Bill as he was in his reference to "one of the morning papers." It was not to abolish the stocks at all, but to use them more discreetly. The schoolmaster who habituates his boys to a daily flourishing of the cane deprives himself of a useful deterrent. The thing by familiarity loses its terrors; and it was felt that the reckless imposition of the stocks for petty offences was robbing the apparatus of its wholesome significance. A poor coolie who causes what an intelligent policeman is pleased to regard as an obstruction is not a wicked person. He has no business in the stocks. Even a Chinaman who dares to hawk goods without first getting a licence is not sufficiently depraved to deserve that ignominy. There is not the least fear that this Bill will encourage criminals, or we would hasten to do it. Instead, even at the risk of falling under suspicion of being "controlled" by somebody or other, we have pleasure in recording approval of it. Seriously, we trust that the Hon. Mr. KESWICK has not set a fashion by his opening remark in the Legislative Council. While not very serious in itself, being badly aimed, it reminds us that we have to trust to His Excellency the GOVERNOR to protect the Press and others against unparliamentary imputations. We always give hon. members credit for honest intention and good faith, and we expect reciprocity.

There is to be a series of afternoon dances at the Peak Club during the season. The first dance will be held on Tuesday from 6 to 7.30 p.m. Three actions were heard against Li Chi Chin at the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mr. Justice Wise gave judgment for plaintiffs, while Mr. A. Stubbs, special photographer to the Company, has also arrived. Many others are to follow. Mr. W. A. Cartwright, sub-editor of the work, will shortly arrive from Singapore, accompanied by a large literary staff of special writers. The whole is under the supervision of Mr. Arnold Wright, editor in London. Special articles will be obtained from experts on the spot. We have seen a copy of the work by A. M. Garry and "Old London Memorials," by W. J. Roberts with 33 photographs taken by the author. The frontispiece to this volume is the interesting statue of "The Naked Boy" in

Panier Alley.

The performance of "Roy Roy" at Kowloon Docks to-night promises to be very successful.

Four beggars, men belonging to the fraternity who haunt the vicinity of money changers and poster their customers with demands for sum-shaw, were brought before Mr. Hindland at the Magistracy yesterday and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

At the Hongkong Hotel this evening the dinner menu will be as follows:

DINNER MENU.—Hors-D'oeuvres. Anchovy Canapes. Soup—Chicken Broth. Fish—Stewed Fish and Oyster Sauce. Entrees—Orilled Pigeon on Toast. Veal Cutlets and Tomato Sauce. Lobster Patties. Curry—Parso. Joints, &c.—Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce. Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce. Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Carrots. Galantine of Pigeon and Mixed Salad. Sweets—Marmalade and Vermicelli Pudding. Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Tippy Cake. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Entertainments are plentiful to-night. At Government House H. E. the Governor and Lady Luard had a reception in honour of the Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Taft; at the Phoenix Club (late Bowring Club) there will be a smoking concert; the drama "Rob Roy" will be produced at Hungkong by the Dool Theatrical Co.; the Catholic Union have arranged a promenade concert to take place in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral; and there will be a firework display at the Windsor Garden at Wengtsiehong.

A YOUNG INTERPRETER.

When the case K. Denshaw v. Y. Hachim was called at the Supreme Court yesterday the defendant, a Japanese, came forward with his son, a boy of about ten or twelve years of age, as his interpreter. His Honour (Mr. Justice Wise) said he could not accept him as interpreter; he was too young. Defendant, he added, would have to get another interpreter. As an afterthought he asked if the defendant owed the money and the boy, replied in the affirmative. "Oh well," said his Honour, "I will take him on that." Then a bailiff explained that the boy said it was not his father who owed the money but his friend. "Who signed this paper?" asked his Honour. "The other man signed it and my friend put on his chop." "Tell your father then," said Mr. Wise, "he has to pay the money. He can go and sue his friend." "But his friend has gone to Singapore," pleaded the boy. To that there was no answer. The amount of the claim was \$160.

A BOOK IN THE MAKING.

Of the making of books there is no end. Admittedly the remark is a trite one, but its application is always apt. The book we have in view at present does not come under the ordinary category. It is not a one-man production. It embodies the work of many, and accordingly possesses a merit which has a monetary and intrinsic value beyond others. The book in the making is a standard work on Hongkong, Shanghai and the Treaty Ports. It is one of the series of Twentieth Century Impressions published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company. This company, which has undergone considerable expansion since its inception, has embarked on literary enterprises which have been a succession of successes. Realising the need for greater enlightenment regarding the British Dominions beyond the Seas, the Company have set themselves the task of meeting that need. Kipling, in his well known line "What do they know of England who only England know" emphasised the ignorance of the people at home regarding the Greater Britain they had not seen, and there can be no doubt that with a better knowledge of the colonies the mutual interests of Motherland and Colonies will be advanced. It is one of the aims of the Lloyd's Greater Britain publications to afford information in regard to the resources and productive possibilities of the Colonies and to assist thereby in the development of partly undeveloped lands, and with that object in view the compilers have set themselves the task of collating all useful information regarding the places dealt with.

For that reason the works contain historical, geographical, commercial and industrial sections. Each volume therefore becomes a valuable compendium of facts and facts, a book of reference which has more interest to the ordinary reader than the usual publication of that nature. The standard work on Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Treaty Ports, at present in the making, will contain a thorough historical account of those places and deal exhaustively with every phase of life and business, and with their resources and industries. The volume will be illustrated with about 2000 photos and will be handsomely bound in full Morocco and printed on the finest paper. The Company has a special staff of writers, photographic artists, and travellers, numbering about 36 in all.

Mr. Somerset Playfair is in charge in Hongkong and Mrs. T. T. Deane and L. Zeviger, special representatives, have now commenced work gathering information, etc., while Mr. A. Stubbs, special photographer to the Company, has also arrived. Many others are to follow. Mr. W. A. Cartwright, sub-editor of the work, will shortly arrive from Singapore, accompanied by a large literary staff of special writers. The whole is under the supervision of Mr. Arnold Wright, editor in London. Special articles will be obtained from experts on the spot. We have seen a copy of the work by A. M. Garry and "Old London Memorials," by W. J. Roberts with 33 photographs taken by the author. The frontispiece to this volume is the interesting statue of "The Naked Boy" in

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE INDIAN CROPS.

LONDON, October 9th.

Reuter's correspondent in Simla writes that prospects of the crops in India are gloomy, and widespread distress and the necessity for extensive relief works are feared.

THE MOROCCAN ENVOYS.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Moroccan Envoys, reported on the 4th inst., have proceeded to England to obtain the recognition of Mula Hadd. They will also visit the German and Italian Ambassadors in London.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Dominion Government is sending Mr. Lemieux, Minister for Labour, to Japan to negotiate for the restriction of immigration.

PERSIA.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Russian merchants in Ispahan have telegraphed to Novo-Vremya that all the goods are in the hands of brigands and trade at a standstill. The authorities are supine and the Consuls helpless. The priests are preaching a boycott of foreign goods. The merchants urgently ask for

INTER-PORT CRICKET.

A telegram was received yesterday morning from Mr. W. H. Barham, the Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club, stating the team will leave Shanghai on the 11th November next by the English Mail "Ariadna."

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only regular payment for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BY A WINE AND SPIRIT FIRM A EUROPEAN SALESMAN. Must be sober, energetic and persevering. Apply by letter to "WINE" Care of "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 1655



MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November 1907, at 2.15 P.M., for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' and adjacent licences for the year 1907-18, under Ordinance No. 8 of 1898.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistracy.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1907.

F. A. HAZELAND,

Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1656

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain J. S. Roach will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAPLAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1652

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CANDIA"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered Steamship:

"ISTOK."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WILDER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 653

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SALE will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on behalf of the Poor Orphans on the 19th inst., at 2.30 P.M. of Ladies and Children Underclothing, Dresses, and other useful and embroidered articles suitable for birthday present, &c.

The Superiors hopes to receive and merit a large share of public patronage.

ITALIAN CONVENT,

28, Castle Road.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 1611

CMS. BAXTER MISSION.

THE ANNUAL SALE of WORKS in aid of the above, will be held in the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, the 15th October, from 2.30 to 6.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 1637

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. B.
Care of "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1643

COLD STORAGE.

THE Hongkong ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W.M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. 47

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE PROSPECTUS of the EASTERN FIBEE CO., LTD., the New Company being formed for the treatment of RAMIE by a New Process, may be obtained at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1646

BOOMS WANTED.

WANTED Two FURNISHED ROOMS within easy distance of Clock Tower. Bath and Breakfast only. State terms. Apply to— BOX 934 Care of "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1645

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HALY-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 P.M. Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1635

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

THE TRANSPORT BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited, Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1623

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria, and the Western Division of Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSSED and LIME-WASHED THOROUGHLY by the owner during the months of September and October.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleansed.

The Central Division of the City lies between Giblan Street and Peel Street on the East and Tuan Lams and Cleverly Street on the West. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and therefore through the Yau-tam service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1907. 1677

C H E U N W O O,

(Established 1845.)

SHIPCHANDLER, STEVEDORE, SHIP'S PROVISION AND NAVY CONTRACTOR, COAL MERCHANT, &c. No. 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1641

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated—Actresses' Photo Catalogue free, or with sample, 2s. (letter postage).—A. DE NAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 126

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM

RED MAHOGANY

WHITE do.

GREY BOX

TALLOW WOOD

BLACK BUTT

WHITE STRANGY BARK

RED do.

TURPENTINE

BLUE GUM

all in equal proportional quantities.

Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong-sa Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908—Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 P.M.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE CEYLON INDEPENDENT.

July 13, 1907.

"No expense has seemingly been spared in its preparation to achieve a satisfactory result, one that would reflect credit both on the Colony and the producers."

"TIMES OF CEYLON," July 17, 1907.

"The book forms a most useful directory to the business houses in the fort and to the commercial industry of the Island generally. In this way it should serve a very useful purpose. In concluding a lengthy, but far from complete, running review on this monumental book on Ceylon, we once again take the opportunity of complimenting all concerned on the careful and thorough manner in which it has been produced from the first page to the last. There is not the slightest evidence of scampish work anywhere, on the contrary every page bears ample testimony of the admirable character of the supervision over the production both in London and in Ceylon."

"THE WEST AUSTRALIAN," August 7, 1907.

"It is remarkable for the completeness with which the labour involved in its compilation has been carried out."

"LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH," April 6, 1906.

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal is a splendid volume worthy of its great subject..... It is a mine of information...."

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1642

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACAO on every SUNDAY.

Leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 6.30 P.M.

Fare 1st Class \$1.50 single passage

2nd , 80 "

3rd , 40 "

Meals \$1 each.

ALSO

Servants' passages must be paid for.

CHEUNG-ON-STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., No. 222, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. 1527

COLD STORAGE.

THE Hongkong ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

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LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

20TH CENTURY IMPRESSION SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS.

ALREADY COMPILED:

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of West Australia."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Natal."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Orange River Colony."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Ceylon."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of F.M.S." in the Press.

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports in course of compilation."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

desire it to be distinctly understood that no copies of their forthcoming work on Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports will be obtainable by anyone residing in these countries except by advance subscription, in respect of which a deposit of not less than one half shall have been paid before the book goes to press. No copy will be delivered in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world until after the issue required locally has been despatched from London, and then only under the following guarantee, signed by the purchaser:

<p

THORNE'S
OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS NO. 1 SINCE 1851

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

129.

London Buying Agents

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers interested buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving credit customers, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.
Whetstone, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

MERRYWEATHER'S
Light Portable "VALIANT."

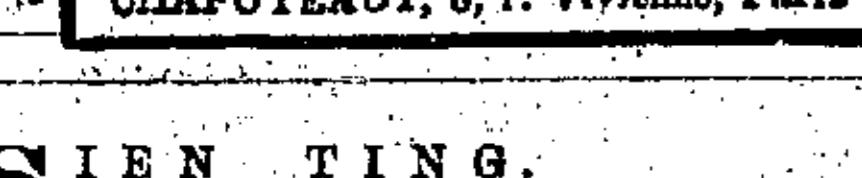
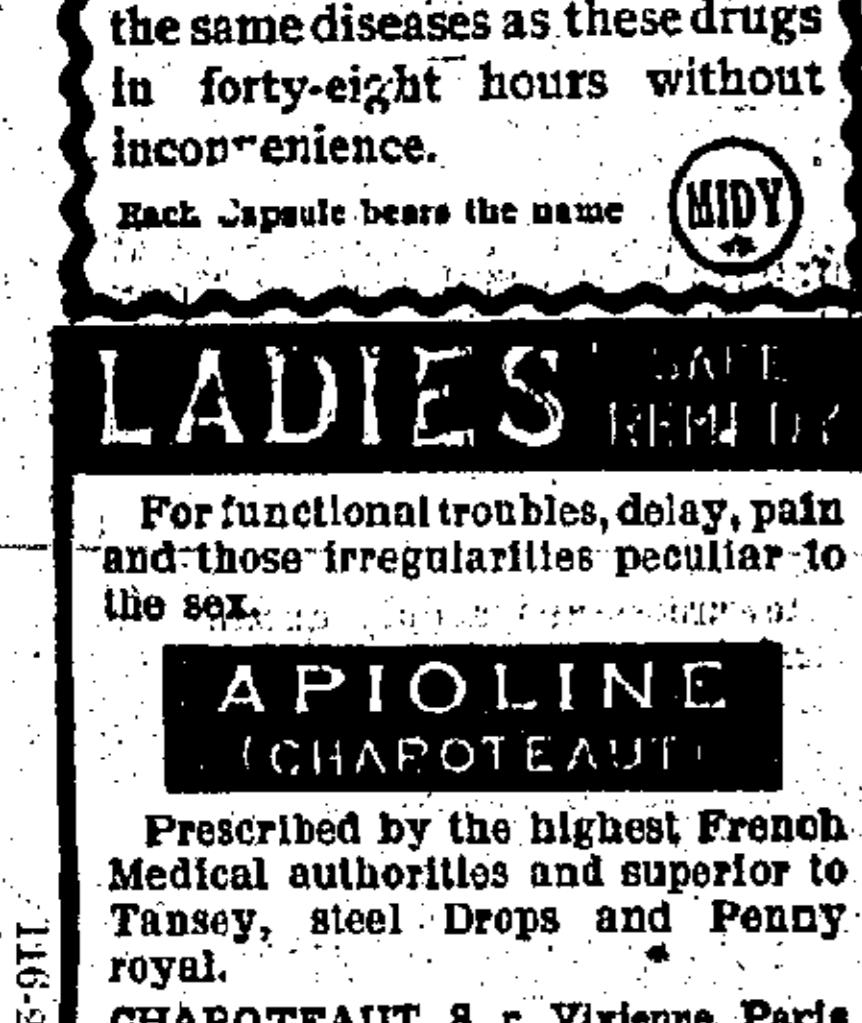
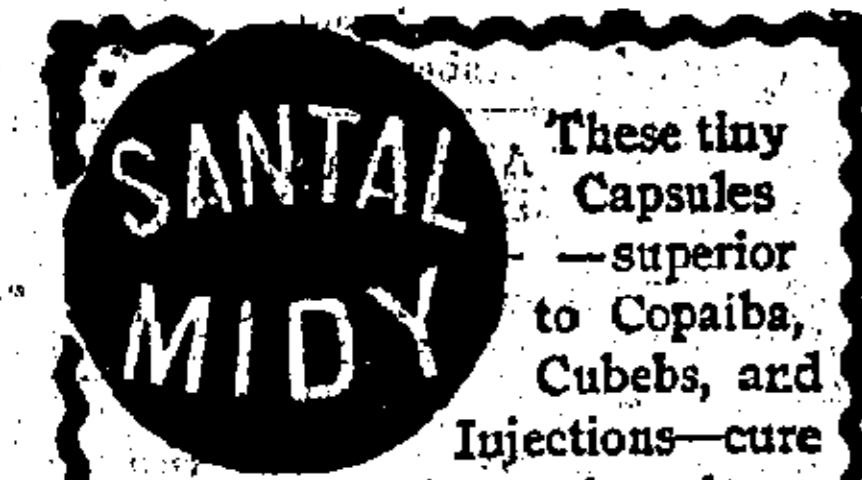


SAVARESE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESE'S

106



CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

S I E N T I N G.
S U R G E O N D E N T I S T.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

T E R M S V E R Y M O D E R A T E.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

D R. M. H. CHAUN.

T H E latest Method of the AMERICAN
S Y S T E M O F D E N T I S T R Y.
S S. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

M A I L T A B L E S
F O R 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
If you suffer from any disease due to an Impure life, and want a safe, clean, and the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, you will find it the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly "because" this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do. IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER

EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SOREFOOT, BLOODY, BLOODY, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, and SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietor solicits sufficient to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I am a lame man, seven months, and tried many things, without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this latter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 31, 1903.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

Seven
Hair Facts

ONE

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe.

TWO

Dandruff is a forerunner of itching scalp, falling-hair and baldness.

THREE

Chronic baldness is incurable.

FOUR

The cause of dandruff cannot be washed out of the scalp with soap and water.

FIVE

The only way to cure dandruff and falling hair is to kill the germ that causes it.

SIX

Each day that dandruff is neglected adds to the permanent injury of the scalp for dandruff does not cease voluntarily while the hair lasts.

SEVEN

The only safe and satisfactory remedy that will kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp is NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

Kill the dandruff germ with Newbro's Herpicide and the hair is bound to grow as nature intended. Almost marvelous results sometimes follow the continued use of Herpicide.

At DAVE STORES. Send 1 cent in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS. 87 M.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each Label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son

172-2

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME

Written for the Hongkong Daily Press.

It has been the habit of progressive general dealers in the colonies and often of private individuals as well to communicate with the excellent organization known as the British Empire Traders Association. The objective of this Society has been to foster the British Motor industry in every nook and cranny of the globe where cars might be of service for travel and transport; and it has done its work with satisfaction to its many members. My readers should know that it is now being merged into the Society of Motor Manufacturers, which is a sort of Star Chamber of the trade, powerful enough to operate monopoly in exhibitions in this country (the Olympia show stands to its credit) and benevolent enough in its work to hold the respect of all and sundry.

Public companies, corporations and the like, bewildered by the plethora of choice offered them in enticing advertisement columns of the motorizing press would be well advised to communicate with the secretary of this society before placing orders for self-propelled vehicles of the British brand. I can safely say that their advice which is gratuitous is well worth having. Next year is sure to see reformative legislative proposals before parliament, and then I'll

see how much it had grown? If so you will find that it is next to impossible to establish the fact of its growth from day to day; your memory refers to what it was a week—a fortnight—a month previous, and thereby alone can you tell how much it has progressed.

CONTRARY MINDS.—Fires have declined to 60 in Shanghai, and Internationals improved to 55. Other Cottons remain unchanged. MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have improved during the week to 10, after sales at 9; and the market closing with further buyers at the last rate. Cements have improved to 11, with sales and further buyers. China Lights, Dairy Farms, Watsons, China Providents and Peak Tramways have all changed hands and closed steady at quotations, and Rops and Electrics are still enquired for without bringing any shares on the market. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

A FLOWER.

Did you ever examine a flower daily to discover how much it had grown? If so you will find that it is next to impossible to establish the fact of its growth from day to day; your memory refers to what it was a week—a fortnight—a month previous, and thereby alone can you tell how much it has progressed.

Yet the growth is going on regularly and in each twenty-four hours a portion of that change has occurred which you can only establish after the lapse of a longer time.

So it is with our bodies. The food or drink we take has its effect in promoting growth and health or the reverse. In a general way the process is so imperceptible that we are inclined to forget the fact.

Of one hundred things we eat or drink probably ninety-nine will furnish food (more or less easily obtained by the stomach) to the blood. The hundredth thing makes us ill and we consequently remember it: the ninety-and-ninth are forgotten. Yet of this number some one or more will furnish the nourishment it contains more easily than the rest, and if we are wise that is the thing to which we should give the preference. Van Houten's Cocoa stands first on this list of the ninety-and-nine. It is easily digested as it furnishes food to the blood without entailing much labour on the organs of digestion, and on that account it is recommended to those who suffer from indigestion. But to the normal individual it is a beverage which combines a nourishing food with a delicious drink. It is cheap; because a little goes a long way. Give it a trial, for one ounce of experience in that matter is worth more than a pound of theory.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—October 13th, Sunday, 23rd, after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferme, Venite, Tunc; Psalms, of the 13th morning; Te Deum, Laudes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Lamentations; Hymns, 235, 193 and 177; Evensong (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, of the 13th evening; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Stanford in B flat; Anthem; "God Who Madest Earth and Heaven"; Lohr; Hymns, 266 and 17; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary; All Soul's Day; Lassen; Finale (Pathetic Symphony) Tchaikowski, I.A.L.; Psalm 99, Verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33 in unison. 70, (Turle) Verses 1, 5, 6 in unison.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Vespers, Cooke; Te Deum, Oakley; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 172, 456, 529 and 532; Kyrie, Evening Prayer 6.30 p.m.; Magnificat, Robinson; Nunc Dimittis, Aylward; Hymns, 503, 449, 231 and 273.

The church launch, Dasyring, will call on ships carrying white crews, bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 3.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.20 and C), returning afterwards. All the settings are free and unappropriate. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School.) Sundays:—Holy Communion 1st and 5th Sundays in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Service at 6 p.m.; Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday:—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6.45; Congregational practice of Hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Companions" used and provided. All seats are free, after the commencement of Service. Appropriated settings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Service at English, at 10 a.m.



MASTERS' "VERACITY"
(CHINESE BEIGE GOLD WATCH,
with seven years' signed guarantee.

£4 - 15

Send for Catalogue of
GOLD WATCHES ... 80/-
GOLD CHAINS ... 20/-
SILVER WATCHES ... 10/-
SILVER CHAINS ... 10/-
JEWELLERY, &c.
Post Free.

MASTERS, LTD. 864, Hope Stores, RYE, ENG.

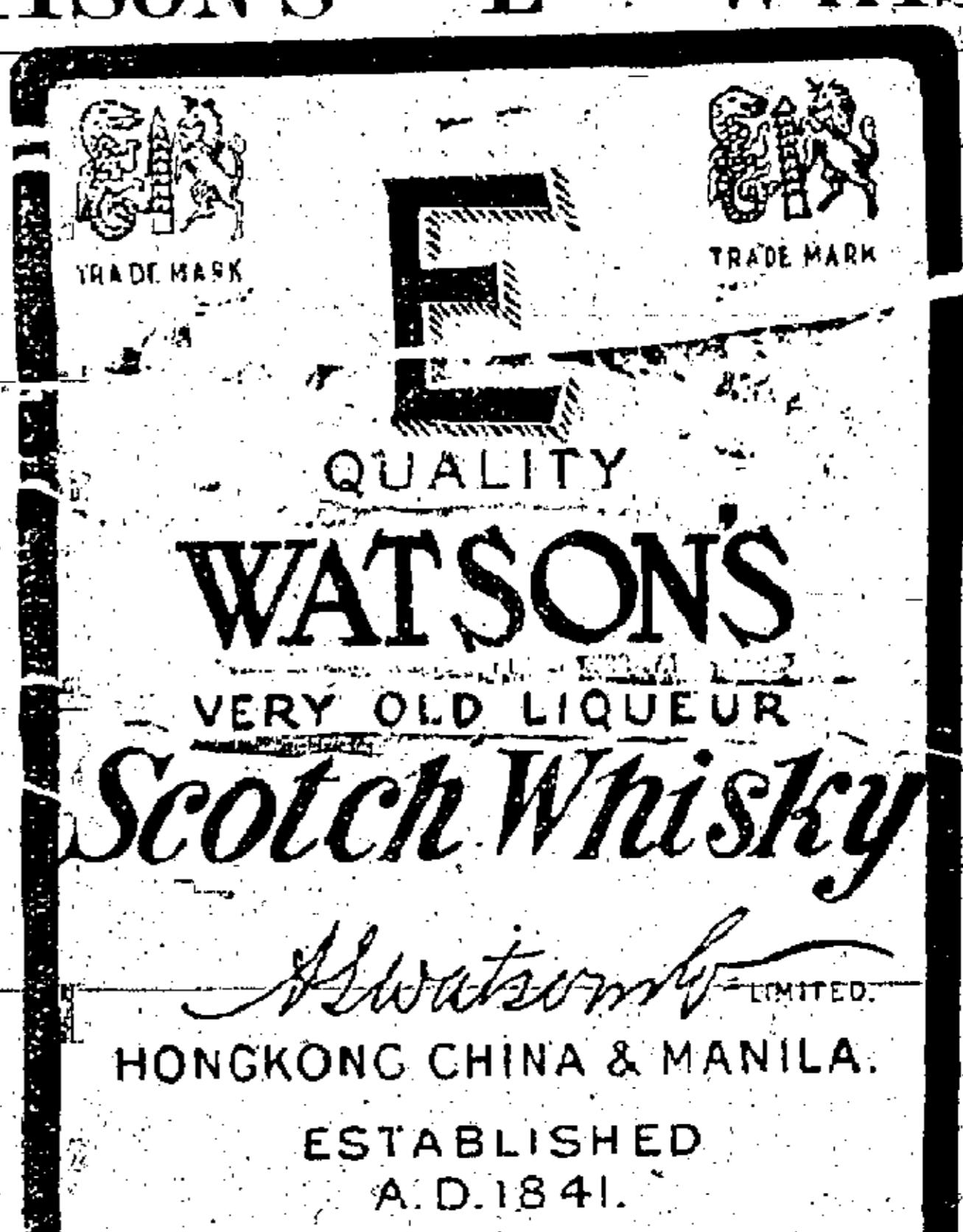
Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to
H.M. THE KING.

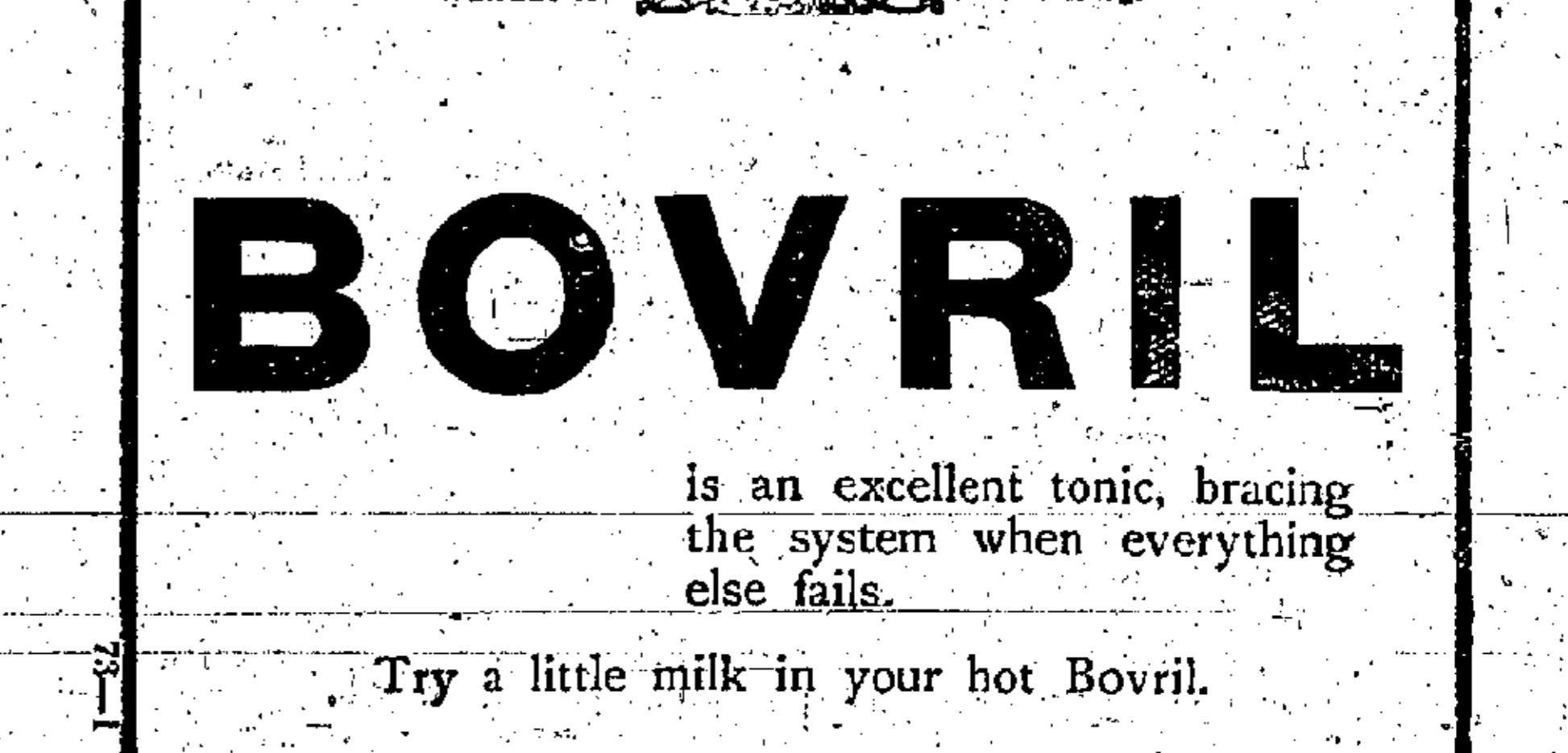
NEW LABEL
FOR
WATSON'S "E" WHISKY



NOTE.—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHADED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK. THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

1156

By Royal Warrant to
His Majesty
The King.



is an excellent tonic, bracing the system when everything else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

1323

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CANDIA, British str., 4.195, Owen Jones 11th Oct.—London to Ports 4th Aug., General P. & O. S. N. Co.
HONGKONG, British str., 11th Oct.—Canton.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,050, Kinghorn, 10th October—Singapore 10th Oct., General Chinese.
INSTRE, Austrian str., 1,870, M. Tico, 11th Oct.—Bombay 20th Sept., General—Sander, Wieder & Co.
MONSIEU, British cruiser, 9,800, John A. Tuke, 11th October—Amoy 9th October.
OCEAN, Norwegian str., 9,770, T. A. Tie, 10th Oct.—Rangoon and Batavia 4th Oct., Timber-Walton & Co.
PROFIT, Norwegian str., 11th Oct.—Canton.
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 11th October—Manila 8th October, General Butterfield & Swire.
WILMINGTON, American gunboat, 1,500 W. Bush, 10th October—Wanchow 8th Oct.
YOCHEW, British str., 1,312, F. Northcote, 11th Oct.—Shanghai 7th Oct., Swaton 10th, General—Bentfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
11th October.
Chinglu, British str., for Yokohama.
Hongwan, British str., for Amoy.
J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
Keeman, British str., for Seattle.
Profitt, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
Yochow, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES

11th October.
AMARA, British str., for Amoy.
CHANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.
FEICHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HAJLAN, French str., for Hoihow.
KNUVSENG, German str., for K. C. Wan.
KOBESCHANG, German str., for Swatow.
LEVANZO, Italian str., for Singapore.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MANILA, German str., for Manila.
PESSLA, British str., for San Francisco.
POWATAN, British str., for Moji.
SHAOSHING, British str., for Swatow.
TAIKOAN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
UJINA MARU, Japanese str., for Sourabaya.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hawyan* I reports: Light variable winds until the passage of 19 deg. North, then moderate to fresh N. E. monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

October 11th.
ABEDDEEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—H. M. S. *Oster*, Deli, Progress, *Manan*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—*Luneshan*, *Proteus*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAP," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Port TO DAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSEON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1618



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA," Capt. A. de Petris, will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 14th inst., as previously advertised.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 3



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ISTOK," Capt. M. Tico, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th inst.

For Freight apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1622

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"GULF OF VENICE," will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK (via SHANGHAI) on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th October.

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1648

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blaauw Pier. 3. From Blaauw Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	OCEANA	Brit. str.	W. Hayward, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL...	NEERA	French str.	C. Schmidt	MISSOURI MARITIME	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.	
INDIEN	DAN	Dan. str.	Hildebrandt	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BEROLAVATA	Ger. str.	Solmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	Giesebrecht	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Bahler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger. str.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	And. Meyer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th December.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PERSIA	Am. str.	P. Craghett	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NIJN NOVGOROD	Am. str.	A. Sande	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 28th inst., P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	D. Baird	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	L. Dawson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	W. von Soden	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 6th Nov., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	C. Lindbergh	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	W. von Soden	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	T. H. Lishman	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 7th Nov., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	G. Hooker	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	D. Dowson	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 25th Nov., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	A. E. Sandbach	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 2nd November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	A. de Petris	JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	W. E. Saver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Daylight.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	A. L. Valentini	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	C. Bizer	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	B. Biale	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	O. Anderson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	T. Itō	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	J. S. Roach	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Middle of November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	F. Nothombou	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	H. A. Wavell	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 9 A.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	L. Sakurai	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	A. Sonnenville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	T. Meyrick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	S. J. Payne	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	F. Sembil	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	W. D. A. Thomas	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	Beginning of November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	M. Tico	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	E. J. Buller	JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.	de Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NEW YORK	Am. str.			Quick despatch.	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NERA"

Captain C. Schmitz, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 1 P.M.

The Steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Co.'s Australian steamers bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "YARRA" ... 29th Oct.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 12th Nov.

S.S. "TONKIN" ... 26th Nov.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 10th Dec.

S.S. "TOURANE" ... 24th Dec.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

P. L. MOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANA"

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOME	About 10th	Freight and YOKOHAMA Capt. G. Phillips Oct. Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CANDIA	About 12th	Freight YOKOHAMA Capt. O. Jones, R.N.C. Oct. only.
SHANGHAI, ARCADIA	About 18th	Freight and Capt. A. L. Valentine Oct. Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	11th	See Special Oct. 1st Advertisement.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

SABANG BAY
COALING STATION,
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS.—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM
General Agent—G. A. WITTE, London, E.C.
Coal Agents—HALL BLYTH & CO., London, E.C.

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Hongkong, 7th October 1907.

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Hongkong, 9th October,

JAPAN IN KOREA.

SIGNS OF SUCCESS.

In view of the alarming amount of hostile criticism that finds increasing circulation concerning Japan's administration in Korea, the public will doubtless be interested to know, says the *Tokyo correspondent* of the *Standard*, the results of a somewhat careful inquiry into what Japan has really been doing to do in that country, with a brief survey of the extent to which she has been able to bring her plans to achievement. And if this necessarily meagre review of so vexed a question should result in disappointment to those who all along have expected that Japan would have shown the same competence, for color of reformation that attended her policy of melioration in Formosa, there will be less liability to unjust criticism if it be borne in mind that there is no real identity of circumstances in the two undertaken or the changes to be effected.

In Formosa Japan entered into her own possession and had a free hand to plan and execute as she deemed expedient, whereas in Korea she is regarded as an intruder, with a corrupt and moribund bureaucracy of centuries' growth to take to pieces and reconstruct, and that in spite of the unceasing opposition of a mass of people as ignorant and superstitious as any to be found on earth.

Notwithstanding the opinions of those who maintain that Japan is an usurper in Korea, we have to admit that she is imperatively obliged to enter upon the readjustment of Korean affairs for the sake of her own safety as an independent power; for from the close of the China-Japan war to the resumption of peace with Russia, the internal conditions, as well as the foreign relations of Korea, were an unmitigated menace not only to Japan's own interests with respect to the balance of power in the Far East, but to the permanence of peace itself. After the close of the conflict with China, Korea left free to chose her own destiny, quickly fell a prey to the designs of Russia, compelling the armed interference of Japan and plunging two great nations into the horrors of war.

After the signature of the Treaty of Portsmouth, permanently to safeguard the peace which it proclaimed, it became absolutely necessary that some authority acceptable to the leading Powers should undertake the management of Korean affairs until such time as that nation should evince a capacity for independent self-government. As Japan was on the ground, so to speak, and the nearest of kin to the Koreans, it seemed only natural to the Powers concerned that she should be assigned the task of reforming Korea. Apart altogether from the international aspect of the question the reign of injustice and disabilities cruelty that was decimating Korea called for interference in the interest of civilisation.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULT TASK.

Before Japan could enter upon the duty assigned her, she was at the outset confronted with the very unpleasant responsibility of formally enforcing a protectorate of the country. Korea was approached in the most patient, considerate, and diplomatic manner, and the conditions carefully explained, but the overtures of Japan were met by evasion, not to say resentment. It became evident to Japan that no good could be accomplished by treating Korea as an independent Power. A Conference between the representatives of the two nations was called in November, 1905, but the Koreans, naturally, yet blindly averse to outside interference, placed every obstruction in the way of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty; a corrupt and imbecile officialdom, encouraged by a benighted and semi-savage populace, resented what was regarded as an unwarrantable assumption on the part of Japan, and had practically to be forced into submission to a legal agreement placing Korea under the protection of Japan.

That the Korean officials did not voluntarily acquiesce in the suzerainty of Japan, even Japan herself will be ready to admit; and for this temporary assumption of the sovereignty of Korea Japan has been roundly scolded and severely blamed by certain writers and publicists; but, in justice to Japan, it ought to be the duty of her critics to suggest a method that, in the face of the necessity of occupying the country, would have been at once more humane and more effective than that which Japan adopted. Japan could have made war upon Korea and formally annexed the country, as nations have done time and again, but she effected the inception of her task by peaceful and diplomatic means.

It is quite beside the mark to urge that Japan is in Korea without the consent and goodwill of the people over whom she exercises her jurisdiction. Though this is true, who will honestly say that her presence there is not as necessary to the improvement of Korean affairs and the maintenance of peace as the presence of the United States is in Cuba, or of France in Morocco. It is admitted as much the right of nations to protect their frontiers as it is to ensure the progress of civilisation among their weaker neighbours. Consequently Japan could not in the circumstances, have well done otherwise than as she has done; and so long as she exercises a benign and enlightened influence in her manipulation of Korean affairs it would appear only right that the difficulties of her colossal endeavour should not be increased by unfair criticism.

To initiate her plans to bring order out of chaos, and to accelerate the progress of reform, Japan at once called to her assistance one of the foremost statesmen of the empire, the Marquis Ito, a diplomatist and an empire builder of unquestioned repute at home and abroad; and this "grand old man" is now spending the declining years of his long and illustrious life in bringing his mature wisdom and experience to bear upon the task of mastering the complexities of the present situation with permanent benefit to all concerned. While some of his critics would dispute his right to be there, none of them envy him his position, which is assuredly one of the most baffling ever thrust upon a public man. His is the duty of persuading a people made distrustful of all officials by centuries of cruelty and maladministration that he and the country he represents are their friends, with no purpose other than of bettering the condition of Korea.

COUP D'OFFICIELLOM.

It was, moreover, essential that in a country like Korea, where officialdom was rotten to the core, the supervision of departments should be largely in the hands of the Japanese themselves. This attitude of the new administration naturally strengthened the surmisings and exaggerated the fears of the native population that Japan had come only on a campaign of spoliation, and greatly embarrassed the prospects of a peaceful government of the country; but there was no other way, and it had to be done. The few Korean officials that had shown themselves amenable to veracity and common sense were retained, but in time many of these succumbed to their old vice and their services had to be dispensed with.

It would be quite impossible here to enter into a detailed account of all the obstructive astutess to which the Korean authorities resorted in order to render abortive Japan's plan for reformation, but some idea of what the had to face may be gained from the fact

that during the first eighteen months of her administration no fewer than seventy-seven ministers either resigned or were removed from the service of the Government.

Japan has regarded her task in Korea as one of reconstruction and purgation from the very foundation of the Government upwards; she found no substratum of either ability or character to build upon; she discovered no institutions intact that a modern State could take over and utilise just as they stood. It is not to be wondered at, in view of the radical changes that Japan proposed and has now actually carried out, that the brief period of her occupation should be marked by a persistent dispute among the inhabitants, frequently finding expression in rioting and bloodshed. It is a most unusual question with some whether Japan is doing the best that could be done with the material at hand; but in view of the magnitude of her task in alleviating the condition of a degenerate nation, it must be admitted that no conspicuous improvement can be justly expected in so brief a space, no matter how perfect the means of reform.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

All will concur in ascribing to the Marquis Ito the desire and the ability to ensure the social and civil elevation of Korea, if he is but given a fair opportunity. At least, if he should fail, there is no one else in Japan considered equal to it. There is apparently room for doubt whether his compatriots are doing all that might be done to facilitate the Marquis Ito's plan for the regeneration of Korea. His arduous task is considerably retarded in its consummation by the large number of irresponsible Japanese now flocking to Korea. More than 100,000 have already betaken themselves thither, and as yet the stream of immigration gives no sign of abatement.

This tremendous influx of Japanese adventurers, too often guilty of inditing abus and iniquities upon the ignorant pitiful of Korea, continually tend to embarrass the situation.

Still, the progress of reform is undoubtedly manifest, and assuredly in time abuses that may now be general will become incidental, if they do not entirely disappear. Those in deepest sympathy with Japan's struggle after modern ideals and conditions will be free to acknowledge the magnificent sacrifice by which Japan has cleared her own frontiers and freed Korea from Russian domination, thus placing the whole Oriental world in a position faultlessly and freely to develop its best of character and endeavour. The sincerity, determination, courage, and efficiency evinced by that sacrifice must inevitably attend the progress of Japan's reorganisation of Korea; and, though occasionally there will be mistakes and often much that is misunderstood, we may feel confident that the ultimate outcome will make for the general enlightenment and freedom of the Korean people.

RAILWAYS AND LOANS.

It would not be possible at this time to give any extended view of the many indications of achievement that already are attending the course of Japan's administration in Korea. The fine system of railways that Japan has built from one end of the country to the other has greatly enhanced the land values of the interior, as well as proved a potent civilising factor; and Japanese loans are being devoted to developing the industrial and commercial resources of the country. Enormous sums have already been expended by the Japanese Government on the improvement and extension of highways; for before the advent of Japan there were no roads fit for horse vehicles. Modern systems of waterworks are already well under way in some of the larger towns and cities, and with improved sanitation, the fearful epidemics which Korea has been subject will become as rare as they now are in Japan.

Plans have been formulated for a national system of education similar to that in Japan; textbooks are in course of preparation for the new schools, for which Japanese normal and training colleges are to provide efficient teachers. The Japanese mind, imbued as it is, with the spirit of modern science, has made special efforts to root out superstitious superstitions, especially the pernicious practice of sorcery, but in the Imperial Court all attempts in this direction had been without avail.

AN INDUSTRY AT WAR.

FORMOSAN CAMPHOR FORESTS.

That simple an announcement as that the price of camphor was rising could be in any way associated with the dread issues of life and death would never enter the mind of the ordinary reader, says a writer in "Chamber's Journal." That the morsel of the fragrant drug which acts as the sentinel of our wardrobe against the invasion of predators may stand for the death and dole of those who live in the dark Formosan forests—may in very deed represent some dreary him in tragedy, and have been the occasion of great joy in some wild hill-villages where the hunters returned with the freshly severed heads is hidden from all but a few. But to those of us who know Formosa and the camphor trade, with its terrible dangers, the little semi-transparent blocks which we purchase are invested with a very real and even tragic interest; and when we are told that the price of camphor has risen, it is as though the diminutive cakes we handle were sanitised with telepathic power and vibrant with the intimation of tragedy.

No doubt, of course, the Japanese may now have some control the market, but it is never to certain that they can control the head-hunting savages of the hills, and the development of this valuable industry depends equally upon the success of their measures for encountering and suppressing these determined and as yet unconquered tribes. Formosa, which is shaped somewhat like a huge sole, has a rugged, mountainous backbone in which Mount Morison towers into the clouds to a height of 12,000 ft. Throughout the wild peninsula of these mountains lurk a number of warlike tribes of varying strength, whose lives are devoted to hunting, fishing, and fighting with one another, their one community of interest being a passionate ardour in the collection of human heads, whether of their tribal enemies or of the Chinese and coolies who live on the verge of the hills or are engaged in the camphor industry. The Japanese who—well organised and determined as they are—have not yet succeeded in effecting their conquest, have already had some desperate encounters with these irreconcilable enemies, and parties of soldiers have even been surprised and slaughtered and their heads borne away into the dark recesses of the mountains. For although these singular people have been known to welcome the white strangers to their villages with the greatest cordiality, with the camphor prospector they will hold no intercourse, regarding him as the avant-couer of their conquest; he will be received head in their remote villages is typical of the only terms on which they will ever consent to meet him until the final conquest of their mountain stronghold is achieved.

Thus, while Chinese heads were at one time most eagerly sought for, the growing danger their continued independence created by the presence of Japan has invested their actions with a new rationale. Consequently the young

braves, in qualifying for the dignity of matrimony by the collection of heads in proof of their valour, may now pose as champions of their race what gratifying their blood-lust upon some belated and outnumbered little party of camphor men, who at armament of fancied security have been suddenly taken unawares by their merciless foes. These, quite possibly, have been watching and counting the heads for some time previously, for a head-hunter will lie in wait for day for his victim, who, he knows, will take a certain path some time or other. Then from among the dense jungle and undergrowth he shoots his victim at point-blank range, and with savage exultation severs the precious head of his quarry, whether dead or alive, carrying it back to his village, where he is received with inconceivable honour and rejoicing.

The tree from which camphor is obtained is a species of laurel indigenous to Formosa, and it is on the mountains overgrown by these terrible hordes of head-hunters that the extensive forests from which practically the world draws its supply of camphor are found. Of nearly seven million pounds obtained annually, this small island produces about 600,000 lb., half of which comes from Japan, a third from China, and one-sixth from Borneo. Allowing for a reasonable increase in the world's demand, it is estimated that Formosa contains sufficient camphor to supply the world for another hundred years and more, for Japan scrupulously plants a new tree for every one cut down in pursuit of the industry. Many of the best camphor-forests still lie beyond the protected zone, in disputed territory, and into these the Japanese are gradually working, as they require the tree, by a system of block-houses from which their small posts can resist any attack by the savages. Japan is devoting herself with energy and success to the development of her Formosa colony, and in time no doubt will gain the mountain interior and subdue the ferocious guardians of the camphor forests.

A WIFE'S DEBTS.

WHY PAY THEM—AS THE LAW NOW STANDS?

No, gentle reader, you are (as usual) mistaken. The object of this screed is not to encourage a series of frauds upon excellent tradesmen. That would be, without doubt, contrary to good morals and public policy. No; my wholly innocent object is to suggest that the law, in an important particular, needs amendment.

Mariaged women are now the spoiled children of English law—not, of course, in all respects but in some. It was not always so. For a long time the text-books treated questions relating to married women midway between questions relating to lunatics. The ladies shared the disabilities of each of the other two classes. But then came the rough-and-ready hand of legislation, until now a series of Married Women's Property Acts have placed wives and mothers in so greatly favoured a position—again, in some respects—that it is almost dangerous to do business with them.

THE BLAMELESS TRADESMAN.

The general question is a matter for a separate treatise. But I want to call attention to the strange case of debts incurred by married women. To put the matter shortly, and ignore unimportant exceptions, one may say that nowadays a married woman and her husband are, in a financial sense, strangers. The husband cannot dispose of his wife's property, nor the wife of her husband's property. When she makes a contract, the presumption is that she is making it "on her own." But she can still, to a limited extent, pledge the credit of her husband. How is the blameless tradesman to know whether in fact she is doing so or not?

Obviously, he cannot ask her. If he did, he would soon have no customers to ask. So he is left to the operation of the law, which sometimes moves in a mysterious way. Take the simplest, and commonest case of a married woman who is living with her husband. The question whether she can pledge his credit is purely a question of the law of agency. The fact that she happens to be his wife is apparently immaterial.

If she is acting as his agent to buy, he is liable; otherwise not. Now, of course, no difficulty arises where a wife has "express" authority to pledge her husband's credit. But, in the absence of such authority, and such authority is not common, the difficult question arises whether authority is "implied."

A long series of decisions—I need mention only "Debham v. Mallon," "Jolly v. Ross," "Seaton v. Benedict," "Montague v. Benedict," and "Manby v. Scott"—has left the law in a clear but unsatisfactory condition. There is a presumption that a wife living with her husband has his authority to pledge his credit for "necessaries"—that is to say, not merely for the bare necessities of life but for all articles reasonably necessary for the manner and station in which the household lies. That seems fair and reasonable enough.

FOUR WAYS OUT.

The difficulty is that in various ways the presumption may be rebutted, and therefore it may prove the greatest pitfall for the unhappy tradesman who relies upon it. "I think," said Lord Blackburn in the case of "Debham v. Mallon," "that the morsel of the fragrant drug which acts as the sentinel of our wardrobe against the invasion of predators may stand for the death and dole of those who live in the dark Formosan forests—may in very deed represent some dreary him in tragedy, and have been the occasion of great joy in some wild hill-villages where the hunters returned with the freshly severed heads is hidden from all but a few. But to those of us who know Formosa and the camphor trade, with its terrible dangers, the little semi-transparent blocks which we purchase are invested with a very real and even tragic interest; and when we are told that the price of camphor has risen, it is as though the diminutive cakes we handle were sanitised with telepathic power and vibrant with the intimation of tragedy."

No doubt, of course, the Japanese may now have some control the market, but it is never to certain that they can control the head-hunting savages of the hills, and the development of this valuable industry depends equally upon the success of their measures for encountering and suppressing these determined and as yet unconquered tribes. Formosa, which is shaped somewhat like a huge sole, has a rugged, mountainous backbone in which Mount Morison towers into the clouds to a height of 12,000 ft. Throughout the wild peninsula of these mountains lurk a number of warlike tribes of varying strength, whose lives are devoted to hunting, fishing, and fighting with one another, their one community of interest being a passionate ardour in the collection of human heads, whether of their tribal enemies or of the Chinese and coolies who live on the verge of the hills or are engaged in the camphor industry. The Japanese who—well organised and determined as they are—have not yet succeeded in effecting their conquest, have already had some desperate encounters with these irreconcilable enemies, and parties of soldiers have even been surprised and slaughtered and their heads borne away into the dark recesses of the mountains. For although these singular people have been known to welcome the white strangers to their villages with the greatest cordiality, with the camphor prospector they will hold no intercourse, regarding him as the avant-couer of their conquest; he will be received head in their remote villages is typical of the only terms on which they will ever consent to meet him until the final conquest of their mountain stronghold is achieved.

Thus, while Chinese heads were at one time most eagerly sought for, the growing danger their continued independence created by the presence of Japan has invested their actions with a new rationale. Consequently the young

braves, in qualifying for the dignity of matrimony by the collection of heads in proof of their valour, may now pose as champions of their race what gratifying their blood-lust upon some belated and outnumbered little party of camphor men, who at armament of fancied security have been suddenly taken unawares by their merciless foes. These, quite possibly, have been watching and counting the heads for some time previously, for a head-hunter will lie in wait for day for his victim, who, he knows, will take a certain path some time or other. Then from among the dense jungle and undergrowth he shoots his victim at point-blank range, and with savage exultation severs the precious head of his quarry, whether dead or alive, carrying it back to his village, where he is received with inconceivable honour and rejoicing.

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The question is—and I am not going to answer it, but only to submit it for consideration—is this state of the law quite satisfactory? Cannot a middle way be found which would mitigate the apparent unfairness of the existing law? If so, what is that way?—Morning Leader.

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